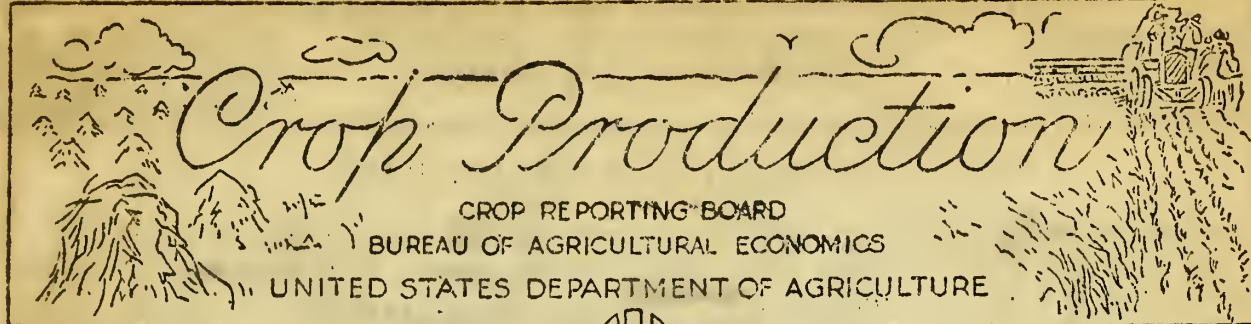


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Release: February 10, 1948



3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

FEBRUARY 1, 1948

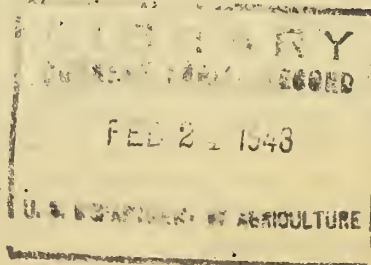
The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	PRODUCTION			
	Average	1945	1946	Indicated
	1936-45			1947
	Thousand boxes			
CITRUS FRUITS ^{1/}				
Oranges & Tangerines	86,678	104,350	118,680	112,460
Grapefruit.....	44,593	63,450	59,520	52,050
Lemons	12,186	14,450	13,700	13,500

MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1947	1948	Average	1947	1948
	1937-46			1937-46		
	Million pounds			Millions		
January	8,227	8,911	8,365	3,316	4,558	4,338

^{1/} Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.



CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

February 10, 1948

February 1, 1948

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

GENERAL CROP REPORT, AS OF FEBRUARY 1, 1948

Conditions during January, so far as their outcome is now measurable, were mostly favorable in their effects upon 1948 crop prospects. The mild weather which had been so helpful during December continued into January, permitting winter wheat growth in the southern Great Plains. When extreme cold waves began before mid-month, snow cover usually preceded them to afford protection. Cold and snow extending deep into the South, however, caused some damage to growing vegetable and citrus crops, and retarded usual winter field preparations. The far Southwest remained very dry. The extremely cold weather in the northeastern third of the country continued into February, but apparently with little adverse effect on winter grains or meadows, though some fears for peach buds and young trees were manifested.

A near-record production of citrus is still in prospect, regardless of the damage from January freezes. Some frost damage occurred in California and Arizona at the end of the month, halting picking and a mid-month freeze in Florida was followed by a one-week embargo. Shipments from Florida are again active. But in Texas little damage is reported to citrus. Truck crops of tender varieties were damaged by freezes in practically all areas and hardier types were retarded. In many instances there is still time to replant, so that production loss in the aggregate will be minimized. Winter truck production will still exceed that of a year ago, but by the smaller margin of 6 percent, rather than the 11 percent in prospect earlier. Total acreage of spring crop vegetables may equal that of last year, on the basis of estimates covering about half the acreage.

Milk production of 8.4 billion pounds in January was the smallest for the month since 1941. Both the number of milk cows and output per cow were less than last January, though the cows were still producing better than average. Part of the reduction was due to the unfavorable weather, but the amount of grain and other concentrates fed per milk cow was down substantially from a year ago. Farm poultry flocks, nearly as large as a year ago, also produced less per hen and laid 5 percent fewer eggs than in January 1, 1947, but nearly a third more than average. Pullets not of laying age were fewest in number in 9 years of record; furthermore, farmers expressed intentions to buy far less baby chicks than last year.

Mild weather prevailed the first two weeks of January over most of the country, but was followed by three weeks of unseasonably low temperatures east of the Rockies. Temperatures averaged above normal for the month in northern Great Plains and Western States, particularly in Montana. But in the southern Great Plains and eastern half of the country average temperatures were below normal, in some interior sections by as much as 8 degrees. In the latter part of January freezing temperatures penetrated to the southern borders of the country, except in the tip of Florida, in a narrow Pacific coastal strip and southernmost California. Extensive freeze damage to some vegetables occurred in California, the Rio Grande Valley, in Florida and other southern areas. Some damage to citrus was reported in California, Arizona and Florida, but apparently little occurred in Texas areas. In California, premature blossoming of almonds, cherries and apricots was causing apprehension, while low temperatures and continued dry weather retarded grass, grain and truck crops, and also resulted in suspension of much planting. The California situation was partially relieved by rains in early February. In the South, seeding of winter grains was not yet completed, and the usual preparation of fields for spring seeding and planting of early potatoes and vegetables was retarded. Some tobacco beds were planted.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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Snow cover advanced southward to an unusual extent and depth at one time reaching as far as San Antonio, Texas and Montgomery, Alabama. During the cold waves of January most of the winter wheat area was protected, minimizing the damage by freezing or possible soil blowing and supplying needed soil moisture. January precipitation was normal or above in Atlantic and Gulf States from Maine to East Texas; in a north-to-south strip from southeastern Montana across Wyoming, Colorado, western Kansas, New Mexico and the Panhandles of Oklahoma and Texas; and in the Pacific Northwest. The excessive moisture in southeastern States retarded all field activities. The below-normal precipitation in North Central States is not significant from the moisture angle, and it permitted marketing and usual farm activities. The far Southwest continued very dry, affecting range pastures and crop prospects there. Accumulation of snow in western mountains, source of irrigation water, continued below normal. Supplemental feeding of livestock in snow-covered areas and in the dry Southwest has made heavy demands upon roughage supplies. Range feed showed more than the usual decline during January. Livestock are wintering in good condition, except in the dry Southwest, where stock water is a problem, and in Southern California where there has been some forced movement of cattle.

CITRUS: All oranges for the 1947-48 season are estimated at 108.6 million boxes—5 percent less than last season but 30 percent above average. Early and midseason varieties are estimated at 52.4 million boxes compared with 54.3 million boxes for 1946-47. The Valencia total is forecast at 56.2 million boxes compared with 59.7 million boxes last season. The grapefruit crop is estimated at a total of 62.0 million boxes in 1946-47. Prospective production of California lemons declined during January is now slightly less than last season's crop of 13.8 million boxes.

In Florida, a mid-January cold spell brought freezing temperatures to a large part of the citrus area. Damage was scattered as temperatures rose rapidly soon after reaching dangerous levels. Total loss of oranges and grapefruit is indicated to be negligible. Heavy damage did occur to those tangerines for harvest, about one-fourth to one-third of the crop. Marketing of citrus during January was heavy. Production of Florida early and midseason oranges is now estimated at 29 million boxes and that of Valencias at 23 million. Last year's early and midseason production was 30.5 million boxes (including 900,000 boxes not harvested) and Valencia production was 23.2 million boxes. Tangerines are now indicated at 3.9 million boxes—17 percent less than the 4.7 million boxes produced in 1946-47 (including 800,000 boxes not harvested because of low prices). Florida grapefruit are estimated at 31 million boxes compared with 29 million boxes last season (including 2.6 million boxes unharvested). By the first of February nearly 23 million boxes of oranges, 11 million boxes of grapefruit and 3.3 million boxes of tangerines had been picked. These compare with 21 million boxes of oranges, 12.1 million boxes of grapefruit and 3.5 million boxes of tangerines to February 1, 1947. This year canneries have used oranges in record proportion—11.3 million boxes compared with 5.9 million last year to February 1. Grapefruit canning lags a little, showing 6.5 million boxes compared with 7.0 million boxes last year to February 1. Tangerines canned this year are about 475,000 boxes compared with a little more than 800,000 boxes last year to February 1.

The Texas citrus area had a cold wave the last week in January but very little damage was caused to either fruit or trees. All sections received rain following the cold spell and moisture is ample. Oranges are estimated at 5.8 million boxes compared with 5.0 million last season.

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Grapefruit are placed at 24 million boxes compared with 23.3 million boxes last season. Marketing of grapefruit has continued to lag in comparison with recent years and considerable fruit on the ground is not being utilized. The total picked to February 1 was about a fourth less than last year. Harvest of early and midseason oranges was very active the last half of January and should be completed by mid-February. Valencia picking has started but active movement is not expected until mid-February.

In Arizona, freezing temperatures the latter part of January severely damaged Navel and other early oranges. However, the bulk of the crop had been picked before the freeze occurred. Loss to Valencia oranges and grapefruit apparently was not serious. Oranges are estimated at 1.1 million boxes compared with 1.2 million boxes in 1946-47. Grapefruit are estimated at 4.1 million boxes -- the same as in 1946-47.

In California, an extended dry period has been unfavorable for development of citrus crops. During the last half of January, many citrus sections had one to several nights with freezing temperatures. Some damage occurred but loss apparently was not serious. Heating equipment was widely used. The estimate for Navel and miscellaneous oranges is 19.1 million boxes -- slightly less than last year's crop of 19.7 million boxes. Harvest to February 1 this year totalled about 8 million boxes compared with about 8.5 million boxes last year to February 1. The Valencia forecast now is 30.5 million boxes compared with the 1946-47 crop of 34 million boxes. The California grapefruit crops are now estimated to total 3.0 million boxes compared with 3.1 million boxes last season.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production on farms in the United States during January is estimated at 8.4 billion pounds, 6 percent lower than in the same month of 1947, and the smallest January milk output since 1941. Numbers of milk cows on farms and milk production per cow were below a year ago. Weather during the month was generally unfavorable for milk cows, with extreme cold, storms, and snow over much of the country in the latter part of the month. Milk production per capita for January averaged 1.87 pounds per day, the lowest for the month in a decade.

Milk production per cow gained seasonally during January and continued at a relatively high level, but did not equal last year's record high figures. On February 1, milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents averaged 13.77 pounds, 3 percent below the 14.17 pounds a year ago, but 6 percent higher than the 1937-46 average for the date. In each major geographic division, milk production per cow was lower than on February 1 last year, with the decline as great as 5 percent in the South Central region. However, compared with the 10-year average for February 1, milk production per cow this year was up in all regions with increases of 2 percent in the South Central area, 4 percent in the North Atlantic and East North Central States, and 8 to 10 percent in other regions.

The percentage of milk cows reported in production on February 1 averaged 64.3 percent for crop correspondents' herds, slightly below the 64.9 percent reported a year ago. Except for February 1 of 1944, 1945, and 1946, the percentage milked this year was the lowest for the date since 1934. The percentage of milk cows being milked normally reaches a seasonal low point about February 1 and a seasonal high point about July 1. In the Western Region the percentage milked on February 1 was about average, in the Atlantic Coast Regions slightly below average, and in the Central portions of the country considerably below average.

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January production in the 21 States for which monthly milk production estimates were made indicates that production in the West Central portion of the country was rather generally below average, but that east of the Mississippi River, and in some of the Rocky Mountain States, it ranged mostly from above average to record levels. In the principal cream-selling States included among the 21, January milk production was the lowest since the late 1930's. In Kansas and Oklahoma, farm milk production was the smallest for January in records dating back through 1930, while in Iowa, Minnesota, and Montana, it was the smallest in at least 10 years.

In only 2 of the 21 States - Virginia and Pennsylvania - milk production exceeded previous high January figures. In New Jersey, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Utah, milk production was above the 1937-46 average for January but lower than a year ago. Among these, Wisconsin and Michigan had the smallest January milk output since 1944 and Missouri the smallest since 1943. In Oregon, production equaled that of January a year ago, but otherwise was the lowest in 17 years. In Idaho and Washington, production was above last year and average, but was materially less than in some other recent years.

ESTIMATED MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, SELECTED STATES ^{1/}

State	Jan. : average : 1937-46 :	Jan. : 1948 ^{2/} :	State	Jan. : average : 1937-46 :	Jan. : 1948 ^{2/} :	State	Jan. : average : 1937-46 :	Jan. : 1948 ^{2/} :
M i l l i o n p o u n d s								
N.J.	80	83	Mo.	236	254	Mont.	45	40
Pa.	369	404	N.Dak.	129	116	Idaho	88	92
Ind.	243	243	Kans.	214	187	Utah	46	50
Ill.	400	387	Va.	109	130	Wash.	137	138
Mich.	371	398	N.C.	102	106	Oreg.	88	81
Wis.	930	1,029	S.C.	43	43	Other		
Minn.	681	648	Tenn.	130	135	States	3,154	3,231
Iowa	470	431	Okla.	162	139	U.S.	8,227	8,365

^{1/} Monthly data for other States not yet available.

^{2/} Preliminary. May be slightly revised in connection with 1947 Annual and Monthly estimates to be released February 18, 1948.

GRAIN AND CONCENTRATES FED TO MILK COWS:

The amount of grain and other concentrates fed per milk cow on February 1

this year was down substantially from a year ago and lower than for the same date during most of the war period, but it was definitely higher than in 1941 and earlier years. Milk cows in herds kept by crop correspondents received an average of 5.35 pounds of grain and other concentrates per head on February 1, 6 percent below the 5.68 pounds a year earlier and lowest for the date in 7 years except for the 5.23 pounds reported in 1944. In the 1932-41 decade, the amount fed per cow on February 1 ranged from a low of 3.50 pounds in 1935 following the 1934 drought to 5.16 pounds in 1932 when feed was plentiful and cheap.

Reduced supplies of feed grains and relatively unfavorable price relationships for feeding milk cows contributed to the lower feeding rate this winter. For the country as a whole, concentrate rations fed to milk cows in January were worth \$4.53 per

100 pounds, an increase of \$1.39 per hundred from a year earlier. Sharpest increases in feed costs were evident in the Midwest. In cream-selling areas the value per 100 pounds of concentrate rations fed to milk cows was 54 percent higher than a year ago; in milk-selling areas, it was 41 percent higher. As a result of the high concentrate costs, price ratios were unfavorable for feeding even though dairy product prices were at a high level. The milk-fed price ratio was the third lowest for January in 39 years of record and the butterfat-feed price ratio was the fifth lowest. On the other hand, cold weather and snow in many parts of the country stimulated feeding of substantial quantities of concentrates even though high priced, and helped to keep the amount fed per milk cow above the 10-year average level.

Sharpest reductions from a year ago in feeding rates were evident in the North Central and Western Regions. In the East and West North Central groups of States, the amounts fed per cow were down 12 and 11 percent respectively from February 1, 1947. In the East North Central region, the 5.8 pounds per cow was the lowest for the date since 1941 while in the West North Central region the average of 5.5 pounds per cow was the lowest since 1944. In the Western Region, the 3.9 pounds of grain and other concentrates fed per milk cow was the lowest since 1941, but higher than in earlier years. On the other hand, in Southern Regions the amount fed per cow on February 1 this year was as high as has been reported for the date in the 17 years for which records are available. Cold weather and storms in this area during January limited the use of winter pastures available in some sections and caused much heavier than usual supplemental feeding of milk cows. In the North Atlantic Region, the amount of grain fed per cow was below the level of the last 3 years, but equal to the February 1, 1943 rate of feeding, and higher than for the same date in other years since 1932.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Unfavorable weather for egg production in all parts of the country except the West resulted in 5 percent drop in January egg production from a year ago. This decrease in egg production was brought about by a 4 percent lower rate of lay and 1 percent fewer layers than in January last year. Farm flocks laid 4,338,000,000 eggs in January — 31 percent more than the 1937-46 average. Egg production was below that of last year in all parts of the country except the East North Central and Western States. Decreases ranged from 15 percent in the South Atlantic to 3 percent in the North Atlantic States. Production in the West increased 8 percent and showed practically no change in the East North Central States.

The rate of egg production during January was 11.1 eggs per layer, compared with 11.6 in January last year and the average of 8.8 eggs. The rate was below that of January last year in all regions of the country except the Western and East North Central States, where the increases were 6 and 1 percent respectively. Decreases from last year ranged from 11 percent in the South Central to 5 percent in the West North Central States.

The Nation's farm flock averaged 389,641,000 layers in January — 1 percent less than in January last year, but 4 percent above average. Layers were fewer than last year in all regions of the country except the North Atlantic and Western States, where layers increased 3 and 2 percent respectively. Decreases from last year were 5 percent in the South Atlantic, 2 percent in the West North Central and South Central States, and 1 percent in the East North Central States. The number of layers on United States farms during 1947 averaged 3 percent less than in 1946 but were 9 percent above the 10-year average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

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February 10, 1948

February 1, 1948

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

Potential layers (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) on farms February 1 totaled 408,295,000, about 1 percent fewer than a year ago and 9 percent below the 1942-46 average. All parts of the country except the North Atlantic and Western States show a smaller number of potential layers than a year ago. Decreases from a year ago were 5 percent in the South Atlantic, and 2 percent in the East North Central, West North Central and South Central States. Increases were 3 percent in the North Atlantic and 2 percent in the West.

Pullets not of laying age on February 1 numbered 21,842,000, about 6 percent less than a year ago and 38 percent below the 5-year average. This is the smallest number of non-laying pullets on farms in 9 years of record, a result of a much earlier than usual hatch last year and the consequent earlier movement of pullets into laying flocks. Numbers were below those of last year in all parts of the country except the North Atlantic States. Decreases from last year were 16 percent in the East North Central, 10 percent in the South Central, 6 percent in the South Atlantic and 2 percent in the West. Numbers increased 4 percent in the North Atlantic States.

POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, FEBRUARY 1 1/
(Thousands)

Year	: North : Atlantic	: E.North: : Central	: W.North: : Central	: South : Atlantic	: South : Central	: Western	: United : States
Av. 1942-46 2/	57,438	86,170	131,143	42,692	92,591	40,107	450,140
1947	55,891	80,651	120,762	40,221	78,790	36,566	412,881
1948	57,315	79,310	118,794	38,095	77,475	37,306	408,295

PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, FEBRUARY 1

Av. 1942-46 2/	3,112	4,953	8,517	5,391	10,354	3,075	35,402
1947	1,812	3,184	4,320	4,577	7,556	1,867	23,518
1948	1,885	2,689	4,316	4,290	6,825	1,837	21,842

1/ Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.

2/ Revised.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-January averaged 43.7 cents per dozen compared with 58.7 cents in mid-December, a decrease of about 17 percent during the month, which is about the average seasonal decrease. The January price a year ago was 41.3 cents and the 10-year average is 28.8 cents.

Chicken prices on January 15 averaged 26.3 cents per pound live weight, the highest price for the month in 39 years of record, compared with 25.6 cents a year ago and a 10-year average of 18.0 cents. January was the first month since last June in which chicken prices were higher than a year earlier.

Live turkey prices in mid-January averaged 39.0 cents per pound, the same as a month ago. This price is the highest of record for the month, and compares with 30.7 cents a year ago and an average of 22.9 cents.

The average cost of feed in a United States farm poultry ration was \$5.08 per 100 pounds in mid-January, an increase of 19 cents from a month earlier, compared with \$3.46 a year ago and an average of \$2.21. This is the highest feed cost of record. However, during the first week in February, corn, wheat and oat prices dropped sharply.

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February 10, 1948

February 1, 1948

3:00 P.M. (P.S.A.T.)

INTENDED PURCHASES OF BABY CHICKS: This year farmers plan to buy about 20 percent fewer baby chicks than they bought in 1947,

Some difference between their February plans and their actual purchases is to be expected, depending largely on egg and feed prices during the hatching season. Farmers' February intentions reflect the present unfavorable egg-feed price relationship. Egg prices dropped 10 cents per dozen during the month ending January 15, while the cost of a farm poultry ration increased 19 cents per 100 pounds. In mid-January egg prices were 18 percent above a year ago, while the cost of the poultry ration was up 47 percent.

On February 1, 1947 farmers intended to purchase 6 percent fewer chicks than in 1946, but they actually purchased about 2 percent more mainly because of an 18 percent increase in egg prices during the hatching season from February to July. In 1946 their chick purchases were 2 percent less than their February 1 intentions mainly because of a sharp drop in egg prices.

Growers plan decreases this year in all parts of the country. Decreases planned this year are 29 percent in the West North Central, 21 percent in the East North Central, 19 percent in New England and the Pacific States, 16 percent in the Middle Atlantic and the West South Central States, 11 percent in the East South Central, and 6 percent in the South Atlantic and Mountain States.

Farmers reported that about 70 percent of their chicks purchased last year were straight-run chicks, 26 percent were pullet chicks and 4 percent cockerels. This year they plan to buy 67 percent straight run chicks, 29 percent pullets and 4 percent cockerels. Farmers in most parts of the country expect to increase the proportion of pullet chicks this year and decrease the proportion of straight run chicks. However, in the East South Central, West South Central and Mountain States farmers plan to buy the same proportions of straight run, pullet and cockerel chicks as they bought last year.

INTENDED PURCHASES OF BABY CHICKS, IN 1948

(Based upon reports from farmers.)

	: Intended:			Percent of total			
Geographic Divisions	: purchases:			Baby chicks bought in 1947			
	: as a % of:			Straight: Pullet :Cockerel: Straight : Pullet :Cockerel			
	: 1947 pur-:			: run: chicks: chicks: run: chicks: chicks			
	: chases:			: run: chicks: chicks: run: chicks: chicks			
	Percent						
New England	81	47	50	3	39	55	6
Middle Atlantic	84	56	38	6	51	45	4
E.N.Central	79	57	29	3	63	34	3
W.N.Central	71	72	23	5	69	27	4
South Atlantic	94	79	16	5	77	19	4
E.S.Central	89	80	17	3	80	17	3
W.S.Central	84	77	18	5	77	13	5
Mountain	94	71	24	5	71	24	5
Pacific	81	49	47	4	45	51	4
United States	80.1	62.5	26.0	4.5	67.1	22.2	3.7

CROP REPORTING BOARD

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February 10, 1948

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3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Condition Feb. 1 1/			Production 2/			Indic. 1947
	Average: 1937-46	1947	1948	Average: 1936-45	1945	1946	
	Percent			Thousand boxes			
ORANGES:							
California, all	76	80	75	46,532	44,510	53,670	49,400
Navels & Misc. 3/	77	79	72	18,203	17,680	19,670	19,100
Valencias	75	81	74	28,329	26,330	34,000	30,300
Florida, all	72	75	71	33,030	49,800	4/53,700	52,000
Early & Midseason	5/70	76	72	18,125	25,400	4/30,500	29,000
Valencias	5/71	75	70	14,005	24,400	23,200	23,000
Texas, all 3/	77	80	81	2,942	4,300	5,000	5,800
Early & Midseason	--	--	--	1,722	2,880	3,150	3,480
Valencias	--	81	79	1,220	1,920	1,850	2,320
Arizona, all 3/	75	79	61	697	1,210	1,200	1,060
Navels & Misc.	--	--	--	327	570	600	480
Valencias	--	79	70	371	640	600	580
Louisiana, all 3/	70	91	67	288	330	410	300
5 States 6/	74	78	73	83,488	100,150	113,980	108,560
Total Early & Midseason 7/	--	--	--	38,664	46,860	54,330	52,360
Total Valencias	--	--	--	44,824	53,290	59,650	56,200
TANGERINES:							
Florida	66	72	71	3,190	4,200	4/4,700	3,900
All oranges and tangerines:							
5 States 6/	--	--	--	86,678	104,350	118,680	112,460
GRAPEFRUIT:							
Florida, all	64	67	68	22,830	32,000	4/29,000	31,000
Seedless	5/64	69	70	8,840	14,300	4/14,000	14,000
Other	5/59	66	67	13,990	18,000	4/15,000	17,000
Texas, all	74	78	78	16,121	24,000	8/23,300	24,000
Arizona, all	73	73	72	3,031	4,100	8/4,100	4,100
California, all	73	76	71	2,611	3,350	3,120	2,950
Desert Valleys	5/79	78	63	1,115	1,220	1,220	980
Other	5/77	72	76	1,496	2,130	1,900	1,970
4 States 6/	69	72	72	44,593	63,450	59,520	62,050
LEMONS:							
California 6/	75	75	76	12,186	14,450	13,760	13,500
LIMES:							
Florida 6/	66	43	46	135	200	170	190

1/ Condition reported on February 1 refers to crop from bloom of previous calendar year.

2/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or eliminated on account of economic conditions. 3/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 4/ Production includes the following quantities in 1946 not harvested on account of economic conditions (1,000 boxes): Oranges, Florida Early and Midseason, 900; Tangerines, Florida, 800; Grapefruit, Florida Seedless, 800; Other, 1,800. 5/ Short-time average. 6/ Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for Calif. grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb., Calif. lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb. 7/ In Calif., and Ariz., Navels and miscellaneous. 8/ Production includes the following excessive quantities not utilized on account of economic conditions: Tex., 500,000 boxes; Ariz., 923,000 boxes (480,000 boxes unharvested and 443,000 boxes dumped).

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

February 10, 1948

February 1, 1948

2:00 P. M. (E.S.T.)

MILK PRODUCED AND "GRAIN" FED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS

State : Milk produced per milk cow 1/ : "Grain" fed per milk cow 1/ 2/

and : Feb. 1 Av. : Feb. 1, : Feb. 1, : Feb. 1 Av. : Feb. 1, : Feb. 1,

Division: 1937-46 : 1947 : 1948 : 1937-46 : 1947 : 1948

	Pounds			Pounds		
Me.	12.6	13.6	13.6	5.0	5.6	5.3
N.H.	14.6	16.4	14.7	5.0	5.3	5.1
Vt.	13.6	14.0	13.0	4.9	5.6	5.3
Mass.	17.3	17.6	17.3	6.5	6.6	6.3
Conn.	17.0	17.1	17.0	6.0	6.0	6.3
N.Y.	16.5	17.5	17.6	5.7	6.3	6.4
N.J.	19.5	20.2	19.3	8.3	8.6	8.1
Pa.	16.2	16.9	16.9	6.7	7.4	7.2
N. Atl.	16.25	17.07	16.89	6.0	6.5	6.4
Ohio	14.4	15.4	14.6	6.4	6.8	6.3
Ind.	13.1	14.2	13.2	5.9	6.6	6.0
Ill.	15.1	16.2	15.9	6.9	7.5	6.5
Mich.	16.6	17.7	17.2	5.7	6.5	5.3
Wis.	15.1	17.4	16.9	5.1	6.1	5.3
E. N. Cent.	15.40	16.49	16.03	5.9	6.6	5.3
Minn.	17.2	18.9	18.4	5.2	6.5	5.4
Iowa	14.7	16.1	15.5	6.9	7.6	7.2
Mo.	8.8	10.0	9.7	4.8	5.0	4.7
N. Dak.	12.1	13.7	13.4	4.1	5.4	4.4
S. Dak.	11.0	12.3	11.3	3.7	4.7	4.0
Nebr.	12.8	15.3	13.8	4.6	6.4	5.3
Kans.	13.2	14.5	14.0	4.9	5.7	5.6
W. N. Cent.	13.18	14.93	14.35	5.2	6.2	5.5
Pa.	14.2	15.6	16.0	6.6	7.6	7.9
Va.	10.3	11.6	11.7	4.8	5.2	5.2
W. Va.	8.6	10.5	10.0	3.8	3.9	4.0
F.C.	10.6	11.5	10.8	5.0	5.3	5.4
S.C.	9.7	10.2	9.9	3.8	3.8	3.7
Ga.	8.2	8.3	9.1	3.7	4.0	4.7
S. Atl.	10.39	11.62	11.40	4.7	4.8	5.0
Ky.	9.4	10.1	9.1	5.9	5.8	5.4
Tenn.	8.5	9.5	8.6	4.9	4.7	4.7
Ala.	7.7	8.0	7.7	4.7	4.3	5.0
Miss.	5.8	6.0	6.5	3.8	3.0	4.5
Ark.	6.8	6.7	6.9	3.7	3.3	4.0
Okla.	9.0	10.0	8.7	3.9	4.3	4.6
Tex.	7.4	8.0	7.9	3.8	4.7	4.8
S. Cent.	8.00	8.60	8.15	4.2	4.3	4.7
Mont.	13.0	14.4	13.5	3.8	4.4	3.8
Idaho	15.6	16.6	17.2	3.0	3.5	4.0
Wyo.	12.3	16.6	14.1	2.6	3.7	2.8
Colo.	13.5	14.7	14.4	3.7	4.6	4.0
Utah	15.9	17.4	17.8	3.0	4.0	4.3
Wash.	15.4	16.0	16.5	4.8	5.6	4.7
Oreg.	13.2	13.9	13.2	4.0	4.7	4.2
Calif.	16.8	18.0	18.0	4.1	3.7	3.6
West.	14.52	16.14	15.72	3.9	4.4	3.9
U.S.	12.29	14.17	13.77	5.11	5.68	5.35

Figures for New England States and New Jersey represent combined crop and special dairy reporters; other States, regions, and U. S., crop reporters only. Regional figures include less important dairy States not shown separately. 2/ Includes grain, millfeeds and concentrates.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

February 10, 1948

February 1, 1948

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

JANUARY EGG PRODUCTION

State	Number of layers		Eggs per		Total eggs produced			
and	on hand during Jan.		100 layers		During January : Jan. to Dec.incl.			
Division	1947 1/:	1948	1947 1/:	1948	1947 1/:	1948	1946 1/:	1947 1/:
	Thousands		Number			Millions		
Me.	2,070	2,232	1,538	1,550	35	35	365	392
N.H.	2,100	2,172	1,599	1,562	36	34	354	377
Vt.	374	920	1,600	1,643	15	15	172	165
Mass.	4,576	4,642	1,745	1,671	30	78	352	395
N.J.	506	500	1,615	1,510	8	8	94	96
Conn.	2,234	2,979	1,577	1,537	49	47	527	554
N.Y.	13,516	14,431	1,507	1,500	205	217	2,174	2,157
N.J.	2,646	3,346	1,414	1,234	122	109	1,162	1,434
Pa.	12,762	20,127	1,423	1,299	231	261	2,938	3,046
N.Atl.	55,102	56,351	1,503	1,412	831	704	8,639	9,117
Ohio	16,894	17,044	1,248	1,259	210	215	2,570	2,539
Ind.	14,110	14,214	1,203	1,217	170	173	2,035	2,145
Ill.	19,634	19,134	1,107	1,104	217	211	2,689	2,684
Mich.	11,060	10,772	1,190	1,259	132	136	1,643	1,596
Wis.	13,322	16,196	1,321	1,314	217	213	2,375	2,461
E.H.Cent.	72,171	77,360	1,210	1,225	946	943	11,322	11,425
Minn.	26,819	26,074	1,426	1,367	332	356	4,069	3,931
Iowa	30,717	30,111	1,234	1,234	379	372	4,415	4,253
Mo.	19,673	19,502	1,063	1,017	209	193	2,764	2,732
N.Dak.	4,536	4,304	899	911	41	39	585	580
S.Dak.	3,217	8,312	1,076	913	38	75	1,066	1,100
Nebr.	13,237	12,916	1,265	1,138	167	147	1,913	1,907
Kans.	10,413	13,663	1,240	1,267	180	150	2,072	2,053
W.H.Cent.	117,754	114,387	1,229	1,135	1,456	1,336	16,884	16,556
Del.	272	913	1,124	1,148	11	10	138	127
Md.	3,594	3,472	1,134	1,032	41	36	509	494
Pa.	8,437	1,076	1,134	1,063	100	83	1,194	1,212
N.Y.	3,460	3,301	1,042	933	36	31	484	478
N.C.	3,330	7,564	1,012	713	66	54	980	931
S.C.	3,322	3,109	592	521	20	16	353	327
Ga.	6,213	5,912	645	630	40	34	635	625
Fla.	1,901	1,924	868	866	17	16	235	223
S.Atl.	35,104	34,276	922	826	333	283	4,523	4,467
Ky.	9,353	9,233	892	865	93	80	1,230	1,213
Tenn.	3,913	3,611	825	651	74	56	1,055	1,034
Ala.	3,040	5,336	626	490	38	29	653	622
Miss.	5,515	5,447	502	400	23	22	552	523
Ark.	5,815	5,560	499	427	23	24	604	608
La.	3,226	3,016	480	477	15	13	378	303
Okla.	9,606	9,497	1,042	1,017	100	97	1,315	1,297
Tex.	23,916	23,657	727	741	191	175	3,073	2,832
S.Cent.	72,387	70,208	725	699	522	496	8,390	8,432
Mont.	1,733	1,604	1,017	1,094	18	18	230	225
Idaho	2,020	2,300	1,221	1,215	25	24	280	307
Wyo.	715	620	1,054	1,116	8	3	97	103
Colo.	2,999	3,032	1,035	1,023	31	31	455	397
N.Mex.	939	994	1,054	1,243	10	8	128	132
Ariz.	540	395	1,135	1,194	6	7	67	81
Utah	2,720	2,742	1,233	1,252	35	34	433	423
Nev.	263	257	1,162	1,132	3	3	43	40
Wash.	4,637	4,332	1,407	1,506	65	63	706	733
Ore.	2,972	2,907	1,321	1,500	39	44	483	474
Calif.	14,942	16,046	1,296	1,328	124	224	2,345	2,389
West	34,543	35,259	1,256	1,330	434	469	5,327	5,304
U.S.	304,011	329,641	1,157	1,113	4,553	4,338	55,590	55,301

1/ Revised.

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